The Common Council Rapid Transit Bill Reported Favorably.

TAMBANY AND ITS FORCES AT ALBANY.

An Attempt at Legislation by the Liquor Interest.

THE CANALS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, May 5, 1875. Legislation in regard to New York city charter matters seems to be at a periect standstill. The Tammany forces still hold their ground, with headquarters at Congress Hall. Mr. John Kelly, accomsanted by several members of his staff, consisting of General F. B. Spinola, E. D. Gale, John R. Fellows, Morris Powers and others, seems to be busy at work in caucus and negotiation. The precise nature of these movements has not yet been developed. One main point appears to have been gained, however, the squelching of the Miller-Husted charter for the present, and the spring election bill of Mr. Lawrence. In order to accomplish this and prevent any interference with Tammany interests in the Legislature, it is

with the republican party.
'The appointment of Mr. Salem H. Wales as President of the Dock Commissioners, by two of his democratic colleagues, is looked upon by some politicians here as strong evidence of this latest rumor. Mr. Wales is now in Albany.

new openly asserted that an alliance, offensive

COMMISSIONERS AT ALBANY. Police Commissioner Disbecker is also here. The rute set down by Mayor Wickham, instructing heads of departments to remain away from Albany, seems to be entirely ignored.

PROPHECIES ABOUT TAMMANY. Notwi hetanding the lew days that apparently remain of the session, opponents of Tammany in Albany still sanguinely prophesy some sudden legislative movement materially affecting the influence of that organization. They scout the idea that any alliance could be entered into by Tammany leaders with the republican party in the Legislature. But politicians are very uncertain, and, to my mind, would enter into almost any -combination to further their peculiar ends.

BAPID TRANSIT. The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day reported for consideration the Common Council Rapid Transit pill. Both houses should now immediately agree upon perfecting the bill, and push it through at once. No more important measure as affecting the interests of New York city is now pending before our Albany Solons. Insignificant local bills and corporation jobs can afford to stand aside for the present.

THE LIQUOR INTEREST.

A number of gentlemen representing the liquor interest of the State arrived here to-day to look after the general Excise bill, which is now before the Assembly. It will prove difficult to pass a law of this character suitable to all persons in the liquor business in town and city. The evening session of the Assembly was taken up in consideration of the measure reported from the Committee on Internal Affairs. WIRES OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES,

We had a slight breeze in the Assembly to-day on the adverse report from the Committee on Cities as to the bill introduced by Mr. Daly compelling telegraph companies in the city of New York to put their wires underground. A motion was made by Mr. T. C. Campbell to disagree with the report of the committee, and that the bill be ordered to a third reading. This caused considerable debate, far-away intimations being expressed that some of the members had been "s a" for the purpose of defeating the measure. otion was finally made by Mr. Alvord to lay the whole subject on the table, which was carried by a vote of 11 to 68.

SALTING RAILROAD TRACES IN NEW YORK CITY. Several days ago a bill was passed in the Assembly preventing street railroad companies in New York city from using salt on their tracks suring the winter. To-day the Senate sent back the bill with some amendments. It was evident that the measure emanated from the prolific train of the good Mr. Bergh, and a motion was made to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee. This motion, which virtually kills the bill, was carried.

Mr. Charles Reilly has introduced a bill empowering the marshais in New York city to appoint deputies. These officials will be compelled to give bonds to the Mayor for a proper discharge of their cuties.

bonds to the Mayer for a proper discharge of their guttes.

TERMINAL CHARGES.

Senator Rellogg, from the committee appointed on Senator Lord's resolution to nacertain the prices charged for handling grain in New York and Buffalo, presented their report this alternoon. The report shows that the cost of elevating and handling grain in New York is fully 4% cents per bushel. To this must be added the cost of towage and wharlage and harber master's fees. The report says that there appears to be only a mutual understanding as to charges in New York city, while at Ruffalo there exists a regular combination. There is a want of proper dock accommodations for canal boats in New York and serious loss and annoyance is thus given boatmen. One of the great annoyances of boatmen is the "scalpers" or middlemen, whose commissions amount to fully two cents per bushel on grain passing from Buffalo to New York, or about \$25 on each boat. The report concludes as follows:—"in conclusion, your committee report that the terminal charges at Buffalo and New York are, and have been, unreasonably high, and, as a result, now and competing routes have been opened, the commerce of the canals crippled and the interests of the carriers seriously injured. These evils, if not checked, threaten the destruction of the canals and the commerce of the State.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Cities, of which Mr. Woodin is chairman, the central body of the several tarpapers' associations in the city of New York submitted a memorial against the Riverside Avenue bill, which passed the Assembly last week. The committee presenting the same were School Commissioner Ferdinand Traud, Charles Boss and Charles J. Nehrbas. The committee also memorialized the Legislature to pass the bills prepared by Compirolier Green, which bave already passed the Assembly. TERMINAL CHARGES.

THE CANALS. REPORT OF THE CANAL JOINT INVESTIGATING

COMMITTEE. The following is the report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly in relation to the Canal Frani Investigation presented to the Legislature to-day:--

Resolved, if the Senate concur, that there be appointed a committee of three in the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three in the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, to investigate and exam ine into the question of fraud or collusion between the State officers and the contractors in reference to the letting or prosecuting of any contracts for work upon the canals now in force or finished, and the whole subject connected with the performance thereof, and all awards made by the Canal Aporaisers, and that the said committee be empowered to employ counsel and a stenographer, and also have never to said.

and at whose instance and for whose benefit such changes of plans were adopted. All these were subjects of angulty naturally suggested by an investigation into the general tacts surrounding the contracts already alluded to. Of course it will be seen that to accompilish all that has been above set forth in the subject committee have worked mitbully day and might, and in order to go as far as possible moon the inquiry already alluded to they were commelted to leave untouched, many sources of information, and to dismiss from the stand many witnesses after an examination to regard to their knowledge of the contracts in question when a more general plan of Examination would have led to a more extended investigation into the knowledge of such witnesses upon other and perhaps equally important matters. To have done so, however, would have been to so injury the right which your committee has been cambled to give it.

The testimony taken is becaused in the detract from the first inquiry even that amount of thoroughness which your committee has been cambled to give it.

The testimony taken is becaused in a fact and also a very brief history of the contracts in ready alluded to. The testimony will show that a perfectly thorough and exhaustive inquiry of the contracts and reads and other than the substitute inquiry of the contracts and are continued to the last of earliers and also and contract of the connected with those ten contracts, and are now engaged in examining the different contracts who have been connected with those ten contracts and are now engaged in examining the different contracts who have been connected with such contracts, and have not yet had innot be complete such examination. The termination of those members of the Canal Soard who are connected and any way with those contracts and have not yet had innot be complete such examination. He termination of those members of the Canal Soard who are connected and any way with those contracts of work under the produced of the read to the read of the read of the

and defensive, has been made by Mr. John Kelly

the direct result of special legislation as to particul subjects which doubles had inception in the action the parties interested.

A brief description of the mode of prosecuting what are called "extraormant of the mode of prosecuting what are called "extraormant of the mode of prosecuting what are called "extraormant of the mode of prosecuting what are called "extraormant of the mode of prosecuting what are called "extraormant of the mode of prosecuting what are called "extraormant of the mode of prosecuting what are called "extraormant of the mode of prosecuting what are called action to the specific piece of work is seeded; perhaps the building a lock; perhaps the enlargement, improvement or residents of the vicinity have called attention to it subject, and the canal officers certify to its necessit The legislative committee accordingly report a favor of an appropriation for it, and the latter more or less discussion, and after some reducting the legislative committee accordingly report of the amount, is duly enacted, approved and become law. Generally this appropriation is for less than it desired work will actually cost; but it is accepted by concerned as being as much as the Legislature will cognit to vote at once. The next step is a prelimmary etimate. The Canal Commissioner in whose division is to less the ground and brevares an estimate of the amount is duly enacted the provided in the approximation of the prevare and exactness. If he is neglect of cission he makes it carclessly and often in collection will cover a such as a called a control to the benefit of some of the persons who are itending to bid for the contract. But in either case it between the provided and the contracts of the work is an according to the work. Such proposals are advertised in the newspapers. A large number are received, and the close of three weeks the Board of three tan commissioners ment to open and examine the bids at the close of three weeks the Board of three tan control to be well as the contracts. But of these three Co

though better balanced, are higher in the suggregate, they violate the consistentional prevision. Further, they add that if they reject and throw out all these buts and readvertise for new ones they may get none better, and they will lose three weeks of valuable time. Under the circumstances, and entertaining these views, the course they have usually pursued (as it appears by the evidence has been, either upon their own indequent up by the advice of counsel learned in the law, to decide to award the contract in conformity with what they deem the letter of the constitution, to the bidder; whose aggregate his seems the lowest, and this action notwithstanding they have already announced in their published notice that unbalanced bits will be rejected. So far as appears by the testimony there is hardly a case upon record where any effort has been made by refusing such bits to secure new once better balanced and more hoose.

Now commences the work and free causalities! The

balanced hois will be rejected. For far as appears by the testimony there is hardly a case mon record where any effort has been made by refusing such hids to secure new once better balanced and more honest.

Now commences the work upon the canalities of the contractor, with his force of employes, prosecutes it under the direction of the extincers and the supervision of the contractor, with his force of employes, prosecutes it under the direction of the commissioner in charge. Each mouth the residence of the contractor the sums that a second in the sum of the contractor the sums thus shown to be due. As the work proceeds is usually becomes evident that the contractor the sums thus shown to be due. As the work proceeds is usually becomes evident that the contractor unbalanced bid was based either upon very large experience and familiarly with the ground, or shoot collesion with the engineer. It turns for which his process were high. Consequently, the amount he receives in the signerance is considerably more than the footing either of the celimate of the bid. Sometimes, it is true, the reverse happens so, and his unbalanced bid subjects him, to loss. It that case he usually secure him, to loss. It that case he usually secure him, to loss. It that case he usually exceed him, to loss. It that case he usually exceed him, to loss. It that case he usually exceed him, to loss. It that case he usually exceed him, to loss. It that case he usually exceed win just and oppressive," or he applies to the legislature for an act rying him 'reliers' in the shape of more money, on the pien that he has encountered 'unexpected dimedilies.' As a socrar rule, nowever, the contract is footing subjected dimedilies.' As a socrar rule, nowever, the contract is footing subjected dimedilies.' As a socrar rule, nowever, the contract is footing subjected dimedilies.' As a socrar rule, nowever, the contract is sound sufficiently produced to the state. The work goes on and the mount of the subject of the state is continued to exceed and move pr

delivers persons in both of those classes, it will regally expected to employ counsel and a steep capable and a steep capable

become known to bidders until the contract for the work is executed. There should be exhibited only a list of the kinds of work and material required. Sesenth-the deposit required from bidders as a security that they will enter into a contract it it is awarded to them is excessive. Its tenderly is to confine the competition to a "Ring" by excluding those of more limited

Finally, the changes made in the laws for the admit

DANIEL H. COLE. JAMES W. BOOTH, of the Senate. JAMES W. BOOTH, of the Senate,
JOHN C. JACOBS,
JAMES PAULENDER, JR.
RICHAED W. SUBERNAN, of the Assembly.
PERDERICK W. SEWARD.
Attached to the report is an appendix, in which ten
ourracts are given and commented upon.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

IMPORTANT. MEETTING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education held a stated meeting yesterday afternoon at the hall corner of Elm and Grand streets, President Netlson in the chair. The front of the President's desk was draped in mourning, in consequence of the death of Commissioner Farr. A communication was read

from His Honor the Mayor, appointing Mr. William Wood to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Commissioner, and the President then ap pointed Commissioner Wood on the Committees of Supplies, Course of Study, Normal School, Nomination of Trustees, Salaries and Economy and the Joint Committee on Parochia: Schools, on each of which the late Commissioner had served. A communication was read and referred request-

ing the establishment of a new colored school in the lower part of the east side of the city, the old colored school at No. 95 Allen street being now in process of demolition. A communication was read and also referred from Mr. Duffy, Principal of the Grammar School in Greenwich street, complaining that a new building is about to be erected immediately adjoining the school building which vill completely shut out the light from the school. The school house is leased from Trinity church, as 'so the adjoining property.

be Superintendent of Truspey reported that from April 21 to May 4 investigation had been made in 566 cases, the child being sent to school in 123 cases, in two committed by the police magistrates, in thirty-three, withdrawn from school for various causes, and in a number of cases the children were sent to reformatories, the Superintendent recommending such a course. A communication was read from the mother of two children that had been sent to Randa I's Island under the Iruancy law, and it was referred to the Com mittee on Bylaws, with a view to having the bylaws so amended that cases like the present one may in the juture be dealt with by the ordinary recourse to the police courts.

Another protest against the amalgamation of the public and the parochial schools was read, which had appended a long list of names. The document has been already circuisted and was referred by the President to the joint committee on the subject of the amalgamation. The special order of the day was the consideration of the teaching of German in the public schools. On motion of Commissioner Herring the Board resoived itself into a committee of the whole, and the President, having appointed Com-missioner Dowd as chairman of the committee,

missioner bowd as chairman of the committee, left the chair.

Commissioner Baker then read a lengthy document in opposition to the introduction of German in the schools. The greater part of the paper, however, was a personal reply to a pamphiet purporting to be a report of the proceedings of the Board of Education during a debate on the introduction of German in the schools, which report it was supposed. Commissioner Klamrotan had inspired. The report of Commissioner Klamrotan in the debate put that gentleman up to the highest advantage, and represented um as speaking in very disparaging terms of Commissioner Klamrotan purposed. up to the highest advantage, and represented um as speaking in very disparaging terms of Commissioners Baker and West, and to all these personalities Commissioner Baker had something to say. After me had got through with these points he argued that the teaching of German in the schools was altogether too much for the pupils. Aiready there were too many subjects taught, even with the reduction in their number made some time ago, it was better to have a good, sound training in english branches than to have time wasted in getting a smattering of German and French. The schools were intended for primary purposes, and to give a good English education to pupils, by the aid of which they might make a living.

Commissioner Klamroth repiled to Commissioner Baker by reading from some letters he had pro-

Baker by reading from some letters he had pro-cured from principals of schools, to the effect that the teaching of the German in the schools helped to make the learning of English studies more easy to make the learning of English studies more easy to the pupils. Commissioner Klamrota meantime had been striking back at Commissioner Raker, though not as forcibly as he had done in the observations pamphlet. In reply to a question from Commissioner Fuller, asking if Commissioner Klamroth had not known all about the publication of the pamphlet glorifying himself, the latter declined giving an explicit denial.

Commissioner West and Commissioner Klamroth then had a brief tilt as to the sliegations made in the pamphlet alout Commissioner West, and the fight ended by Commissioner Klamroth declaring that he (Klamroth) "would dare almost anything that was not against reason or conscience."

ingit ended by Commissioner Klamroth declaring that he (Klamroth) "would dare almost anything that was not against reason or conscience."

Complissioner Man here rose and said that the Board had had too much of these personal rencontres, and it was time to speak about the report of the commistee. He had almost dome to some conclusions about it, and was ready to say that he was in layor of the German language being taught in the schools, as the Board had before provided for its being taught. In the report some amendment's to the opinios were proposed, which, he believed, I adopted, would be a benefit to the present system, and some it adopted would, in his opinion, be a detriment. He was in layor of introducing the following amendment to section 7s, as recommended by the committee:

Whenever the parents or guardians of at least thirty pupis attending a grammar department shall desire the introduction of French or German the trustees of the word shall introduce the study of such language in said department; but no child shall be compelled to study German or French contrary to the wishes of its parents or guardians, expressed either personally of h writing, and whenever the average attendame of pupils engaged in the study shall thereafter be discontinued in and department.

He was in favor of adopting that amendment, he was in favor of adopting that amendment.

He was in favor of adopting that amendment, because many persons had an erroneous idea that the stud- of German and French in the public schools was or would be compulsory. The only doubt be had in his mind about the section was as doubt he had in his mind about the section was as to the propriety of classing the French and German in the same category. In his opinion the claims of both, in a theoretic sense, were the same; but then there was no demand made upon the Board for the teaching of French in the schools, while there was a decided demand made upon the Board for the teaching of German. He believed in acceding to that demand, because he wanted to bring into the schools the German children, many of whom were being taught other in private or in sectarian schools. The Germans were very tenacture of their love for their native country and its institutions, and naturally wished to have their children taught the mother tongue, and he was in favor of allowing them to do so, subject, of course, to restrictions which would not allow anything to interfere with their neglect of their instruction in English. He thought the amendment proposed to section seventy-eight was also good, to wit:—

Whenever the study of French or German shall have

Whenever the study of French or German shall have been introduced as above it shall be pursued according to the course of studies in French or German which has seen or may bereafter be prescribed by the floard, and supply pursuing the study of either of these languages hall be required to show the proficency assigned to ach grade before being promoted to a higher grade in

Nor was there any objection to the following, which was the proposed amendment to section

retired, President Nellson put the question. Some controversy ensued as to whether a special meeting should be hed for a debate on the subject, but it was finally resolved that the question should be called up again as the third order of business at the next meeting of the Board. The regular order of business was then resumed.

The trustees of the Syventeenth ward sent in a communication nominating Mr. John W. Reynolds for School Frustee, the majority of trustees being in his favor. Commissioner Klamroth, as the Trustee in the minority, moved that Alred Urbe be appointed to fill the vacency. Here again arose a question of nationality, Mr. Urbe being a German. A sharp contest essued in which commissioners Seliuman, Trand and Klamroth spoke in favor of the German candidate, while Commissioners West, Herring and Fuller spoke strongly and rather bitterly against altering, under any form, the recommendation being taken the thee German Oumnissioners stood alone in the vote.

The Principal of Grammar School No. 52 was transferred to Grammar School No. 54, and Richard A. Boyre was appointed Principal of Grammar School No. 54, and Grammar School No. 58.

At a previous meeting of the Board, when the report relative to the purchasing of ground for a

ar Sobool No. 56.
At a previous meeting of the Board, when the
sport relative to the purchasing of ground for a
ew school house in Fifty-sixth street was before
te Board, Commissioner Baker protested that it the Board, Commissioner Baker protested that in that purenase there would be \$1,500 for somebody out of the \$28,000 sked lot the site by the owners. Yesterday Commissioner Baker made the amende hometable, explaining that he had been deceived as to the location of the ground, the property to which he referred being in a different part of the city.

After a session of several hours the Board adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. A very attractive bill was furnished at this house yesterday, on the occasion of a benefit tendered to Mr. James Lewis. Pianche's admirable comedy was played for the first time at this character that comports well with the frank and rooust character of his acting. Miss Fanny Davenport, as the Duchess of Torrenneva, made an excellent impression. She was stately withstiffness, and gave an excellent the fault of over-acting, which so frequently mars the efforts of less competent artists in this role. The comedy was put upon the stage with great care and ricaness of setting. Birch and Backus appeared in their amusing version of "Damon and pythias." An act of "Martha" and the last act of "L'Omora" were given by members of the Maretzek Opera Company. The beine fictories aspearing in the second and hird acts of the "Big Bonanza" received a very warm welcome. The tribute offered to Mr. Lewis yesterday was a well deserved acknowledgment of the services of a painstaking and talented artist.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mme. Ristori makes her appearance in Brooklyn to-night, at the Academy of Music. Daly gives his first combination matince on next

Saturday, with Lina Mayr in "Girode-Giroda," Mr. Jerome Hopkins anneunces that the tenth regular springtide lestival for the Orpheon free school fund will take place at the Academy of Music to-night.

Among the events of this evening in the theatrical world, will be the annual benefit performance at Booth's Theatre on behalf of Mr. John L. Vincent, the veteran stage manager. Miss Ella Moraut, supported by a strong cast, will appear in the Daughter of the Regiment." The popular come "To Oblige Benson," and "The Serious Family" will also be presented. The original Madrigal boys sing "Killarney" and "Gentle Spring." The entertainment promises to be unusually attractive.

BOYS, GET READY. .

The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, member of Congress of the Teath district, was notified by the Secretary of War, previous to his departure for Europe on the 25th of April, that a vacancy existed to West Point for his Congressional district, and requested him to nominate a candidate. Mr. Hewitt, with his characteristic liberality the having but a short time since appointed John F. Luby, a poy who passed the best examination, &c., to a endetship in the Naval Academy), offered the cadetship to the resident of his district who passes the best competitive examination. The age for admission is between seventeen and twenty-two years, but any person who has served honorably and faithfully not less than one year as an officer or enlisted man in either the regular or volunteer service in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion is eligible for appointment up to the age of twenty-four years. Candidates must be at least five feet in neight and free from any disorder, deformity, disease or in-firmity which may render them undit for mulitary service.

Applications must be made before May 15, in

Applications must be made before may is, in writing, by persons desirous of competing, to general Alexander S. Webo, President of the New York College, No. 15 Lexington avenue, who is designated by Mr. Hewitt to make and superintend all the necessary arrangements. The candidates, before being permitted to pass the mental examination, must be examined physically at the College before May 15, and if found qualified will be granted a certificate to that effect. Drs. Stuyvesant F₂ Morris and John T. Nagle will act as the medical examiners.

THE SHERIDAN TRAGEDY.

A WIDOW'S HEARTRENDING STORY-"NO DOLLAB, NO MEDICAL ATTENDANCE."

The inquest on the body of Philip Sheridan was resumed last evening, at Jersey City, before Coroner Lynch.

Mrs. Bridget Sheridan, widow of the deceased,

testified-About four o'clock on the alternoon of the 25th of April my husband laid down on the bed to take a sleep; Doyle came and knocked at

the foor; when he came in he staggered against the table, upsetting it with all the dishes on it; the noise awake my husband; Doyle promopened the door and he refused to go out; he raised his band to strike me; my husband arose from the bed and ordered him to leave; he struck my husband, knocked him down and beat him while he laid on the floor; he then left and returned with a paving stone and a brick; a lady tried to prevent him from entering the hall; my husband was in the hall, not expecting Doyle would return; Doyle hurled the brick at my husband, but it missed him; he then threw the stone, which struck my hasband in the head; Doyle then ran away and I pursued him; he turned first toward the ferry and then ran up Newark avenue; he was arrested near the City Hail; I prejerred a charge against him, returned to my house, and then went for a doctor; Dr. MoGill came and said the skull was fractured; he directed me to keep cold water cloths applied to his head; he asked me for a doilar; I fold him I hadn't a dollar, and he said he wouldn't come again, but if I paid the dollar he would attend my husband; he said he dion't want to spend his time and be brought into court, as there were often three or four days lost on account of such cases; Justice Keese told me to go for Dr. McGill aiter this; when I saw nim he said he would not attend without a written order; I obtained a note from the President of the Police Commissioners to Dr. McGill; when the doctor read it he became indigant, aoused me and ordered me out of his office, saying teat he had business to attend to; I reminded him that he was a city pursuchan; he said finally that he would come, as he got that note; he came soon alterward, but did not prescribe anything except the same cold water applications and some Rochelle saits; the doctor came again next day and wrote an order for my husband to go to the hospital; when the hospital wagon came my husband said he was unable to go; the following day he was sinking so has that it would certainly hasten his death if he were removed in a wagon; my husband died about seven o'clock on Friday evening the fifth day after he received the wound; he became anconscious on Wednesday and remained so till he died. The witness identified the large gore-statued paving stone and the brick which she saw Doyle huri at her husband. The inquest was adjourned. band, but it missed him; he then threw the stone, which struck my husband in the head;

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

Closing Contest for Places in the International Match.

THE NAMES OF THE VICTORS.

Fulton, Gildersleeve, Bodine, Dakin, Yale, Hepbarn, Celeman, Canfield and Jewell.

The fourth and last competition for the purpose of selecting an American team to contast the international return ride match in Ireland took place yesterday at Creedmoor. The weather, being clear and tair, was tavorable to good practice. A strong southerly wind blew down the ranges, so that there was little it any angle of deflection to be allowed for on the wind gauge, and a smaller angle of elevation on the tangent scale sufficed to find the target than would be necessary with a cross or contrary wind blowing.

Perhaps the thing most to be regretted in con-

nection with the contest just closed is that it was narrowed down to so small a number as the twenty names, more or less, watch figured in the competition. Last year it was thought that had our people been warned in time we would have seen men from many parts of the country come on to try their skill at the butts. But last year, as well as this, the initiatory matches were thoroughly advertised by liberal press reports and otherwise; yet only about fitteen or twenty men have come forward to contest for places on the national team. It says but little for our love of the manly pastime of rifle shooting that in a population of over a million and a half in or about New York less than terpresation of womanly fickleness without 'two dozen gentlemen have put in an appearance allowing herself to be tempted into to compete for a place on the team. Creedmoor is a familiar name to riflemen in all paris of our States and Territories, in which there must be hundreds of crack snots to be found. A cordial invitation has been extended to them all by the Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and the Amateur Club, and if the marksmen of America have tailed to respond in any considerable numbers to the call the fault does not he with the directors of the international match now soon to come off.

The practice and matches which came off last year and this have resolved some interesting POINTS IN RIFLE SHOOTING.

It is now conceded that the back position is the best which has been thus far hit upon, and that a man of reasonably firm nerves may, with diligent practice, become a pretty good long range shot. It is also believed that to be a good shot from the front position it requires better nerves and steadier hands than that on the back. The Irish team brought over a couple of ideas that seem to take with our Creedmoor men. One of these is the "calibre sight" and the other the "butt sight." In the former the point of vision is formed by looking through the space enclosed between two opposite semicircles, held in the centre of the thimble sight by parallel bars dixed inside of it. The butt sight is made by taking the tangent scale from the small butt and fixing it near the heel. In the back or side positions this amits of placing the butt of the piece against the shoulder without straining the neck to look through the peep sight. There is another advantage to be derived from placing the tangent scale near the heef of the butt, which is that in proportion to the greater length of the base line formed between the front and rear sights, so will be the exactness of the line of sight leading from the cyc to the target, that is to say, it is easier to lay down a given straight line from a long than a short base. In the matter of cartridges this practice has brought forth but little that is new or has not been tried before. The driving charge of 30 grains of powder seems to be neavy enough for any distance yet tried at Creedmoor. Some of the marksmen use [for they cannot burn] up to 105 grains, estoneously thinking that the heavier the charge the lower the trajectory. This is not the case, for the curvature of the trajectory depends, not upon the weight of the charge, but upon the form of the projectile, the humber and depth of the grooves in the rilling and angle of twist to the axis of the bore. This season the old octagonal barrels are disappearing, while those that are circular in forth from about a foot soove the charmet of the piece are taking their place. The change seeins to be satisfactory, insight it must be admitted the same of the same of the piece are taking their place. The change seeins to be satisfactory, insight it must be admitted from the same of the piece are taking their place. The change seeins to be satisfactory, insight it must be admitted the same of the projectile to the axis of the bore, and the possible error on acount of having to centre of the thimble sight by parallel bars fixed inside, of it. The butt sight is made by taking the tangent scale from the small butt and fixing it near the heel. In the back or

Major mener Pulton.

Major mener Pulton.

Colonel John Botine.

Colonel H. A. Gildersleeve.

Genard T. S. Dakiu.

G. W. Yale.

L. L. Bepturn.

R. O. Coleman.

A. V. Canield, Jr.

L. S. Jewell. H. S. Jewell.

The three list named gentlemen on the list compose the reserves. If Mr. Hepburn cannot go to ireland, Mr. Coleman will snoot in the team, and Captain L. I. Bruce may enter the reserves on a score of 483 points.

THE SCORES. NAJOR HENRY FULTON, SO. 3, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 3, 8, 5, 3, 3, 4, 4, ..., 931—3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, ..., 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 3, 3, ..., 1000—0, 2, 4, 4, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 3, ...

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	9 ///-	#18C	19	Will	760	mil	196	100	100	100	- 6	to W	112	100	1000	160	0.0	555	1000	200		105	

grounds yesterday-were Adjutant General F. Townsend, General Shaler, General McManou, General Woodward, General Knox, Colonel Carr, Colonel Burton, Colonel Gouverneur Morris, Colonel

Colonel Burton, Colonel Gouvernear Morris, Colonel Stilles and others.

To-day the official list of names composing the team will be made out, and America's representative riflemen are to have their first meeting in the rooms of the National hide Association to morrow at two o'clock P. M.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

OPENING EVENTS OF THE SEASON-WILLIAM WALSH AND WASHBURN MAID THE WINNERS. The trotting season in this vicinity opened promisingly yesterday afternoon at Fleetwood Park. The day was fair and the sun, so long thorn of its strength, was again full of apringtime warmth and pleasantness. Although the attend-ance was very gratifying, it incked the number that would have been present were Macomb's Dam Bridge not closed to vehicles for necessary

repairs.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1875. —Purse \$150; mile neats, best three in five, to wagen; \$80 to the first, \$50 to the second and \$20 to fne third horse. Judges—Mesers, Matt Tanner, Clark Vandewater and Hugh Forregan. Phing Collins' 0, g. Vm., Walsa (Fatterson).

1 3 1 1 George Gilbert's s. g. Harry Gilbert.

1 3 1 2 Dan Mace's b. g. Uncle Bill.

2 4 2 3 John Murphy's b. m. Lady Frimble.

3 2 6 4 Thomas Comor's b. m. Walden Maid.

4 A. Vanderbult's b. in. Kate Hughes.

5 6 5 5 John Spian's gr. g. Midelon.

7 7 dis. TIME.

Quarter. Half. Mile.

First heat 40½ 1:20½ 2:46½
Second heat 40½ 1:120½ 2:47½
Third heat 40½ 1:12½ 2:47½
Fourth heat 40½ 1:13 2:45½
Fourth heat 40½ 1:18 2:45½
SAME DAY.—Pirsc \$150; mile heats, under saddle; \$75 to the first, \$50 to the second and \$25 to the third borse.

Ben. Mace's s. m. Washburn Maid 1 1 1
John Splan's b. g. Cheston 3 2 1
John Haslett's b. g. Sherman 2 3 4
TIME. TIME. 1:22 1:22 1:18

THE NATIONAL GAME.

RETURN MATCH BETWEEN THE PHILADELPHIAS AND THE ATLANTICS.

The first return game of the season between tha Philadelphias and the Atlantics took place yester day afternoon on the Union Grounds. Upward of one thousand spectators were present, who doubtless came laboring under the belief that they would be rewarded for their pains by being treated to a spirited and close game of base ball. They were, unluckily, doomed to suffer disap-pointment. The play of both clubs was below the average, the Atlantics especially distinguishing themselves as "muffers," Judging from the loose ness and irregularity of their play yesterday after noon they would do well to practise for a few weeks before attempting to enter the race for the

weeks before attempting to enter the race for the championship. In the first place they need a pitcher whose delivery would not admit of such easy batting, the Philadelphia nine finding not difficulty whatsoever in knocking the ball, as dolivered by Cassidy, of the Attantics, all over the field. The game was called at half-past three P. M., the Atlantics winning the toss and sending their opponents to the bat.

Schaffer opened the game for the Philadelphias by making a good base hit. By paying attention to the feints of the Atlantic pitcher he managed to steal to second and hen to third. McGeary then went to the bat and sent a "grounder" to second, but his career was to be of snort duration, as the ball was immediately passed to first base in time to head him off. Schaffer, however, was enabled to run home and score the first run of the game. Addy and Meyerle followed the example set them by McGeary, and were both put out at first.

ample set them by McGeary, and were both put out at first.

Boyd led off for the Atlantics by making a base hit, but was subsequently put out in trying to steal to second morder to make way for Kessler. Kessler followed, making a base hit, but was put out for running on a foul. Nichols went out at first, closing the inning with a round "O."

In the second and third inning the Philadelphias scored two more runs, whitewasting the Atlantics as easily as though they were so many young boy players. In the sixth inning they scored two runs, and in the eighth inning they managed to roll up three more.

and in the eighth inning they managed to foll up three more.

Notwithstanding the fact that Boyd. Nichols and Crane, of the Atlanties, made several desperate attempts to break through the "Chicago" which stared them in the face, they failed, much to the chagrin of their friends and backers, who were present in large numbers. Meyerie, Fullmer and Schaffer, or the Phinadelphias, did some tall bat-ting, and Fullmer picked up a "bot" ball at short stop, which elletted rounds of appliance from the spectators.

The following is the score:—

Players. R.H.B.P.A.** Players.**
Schaffer, i. f. 2 2 2 0 0 Poy's, f. f...
McGeary, 24.0, 0 0 5 5 1 Keeser, s. S.
Addy, r. i. i. 1 1 1 2 McGeos, 3d b.,
Meyerle, ist. b. 0 2 12 1 0 Ginston, 2d b.,
Fisher, p. 3 1 2 1 0 Grane, ist b.,
Murnan, c. t. 1 1 1 0 0 Cassidy, p.,
Pulmer, s. s. 1 1 2 3 1 Kongel, c.,
Crowiey, 32 b. 0 0 1 2 0 Clack, c. f.,
Shyder, c. 0 1 1 3 Pabor, i. f. I mpire—Mr. F. Martin. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. First base by errors—Pulladelphia. 7; Atlantic. 2. Runs earned—Philadelphia, 0; Atlantic. 2.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Mutuals play the Philadelphia Club on the Union Grounds this afternoon.

The Flyaways play the Rose Hills, of St. John's Conege, at Fordham to-day.

THE DISABLED STEAMER METROP-OLIS.

Up to a late hour last night no further news had been received of the disabled steamer Metropolia which left Bermuda on the 15th of last April, and is now, consequently, twenty-one days out on her 600 mile trip. She has been spoken three times. with loss of sails and machinery broken down, viz. :- On the 17th of April, by the bark Charles

with loss of sails and machinery broken down, viz.:—On the 17th of April, by the bark Charles Matthews, now at Boston; by a schooner, on the 23d of April, which has since arrived at New York, and, lastly, by the Austrian vessel Jacob, at about 170 miles south of Barnegat, on the 23th of April. The Jacob took up five passengers, who subsequently arrived in this city, but have now dispersed, one of them proceeding to Budalo, One of the passengers brought a letter to Messra, Ldat Brothers from Captain Ellis, of the Meripopolis, to the agents of the vessel at South street, in which the following passage occurs:—"You need have no lears for our safety; it is a mere question of time." There are now about thirty-seven souls in the Metropolis—viz., seventeen passengers (of whom four are children) and twenty officers and crew, including a stewardess.

In conversation last hight with Messra, Lunt Brothers, the agents of the line, they stated, "We do not feel any apprehension respecting the safety of our vessel. We expected her here last Sunday or Monday, but the northwesterly gales, which have prevailed since then, have undoubtedly driven her back into the Ariantic. There is no fear of her provisions running short. We think it probable we shall hear of her priting into some Southern port. Other vessels from Bermida are making unusually long trips. The Eliza Barss, which has made the run in three days, has just taken fitteen, while the Annie Vail has been thirty days over the run. Toe Metropolis has to rely on her sails, which have not been blown away, viz., jib, squaresail, foresail, mainsail and staysail. As the reporter was leaving the agent's office, Mr. Lunt remarked, "it is, believe me, as our captain says, a mere question of time, and we are expecting news of her any minute." Captain Wiswall, of the bark Ada, who was present, stated that he celieved there was no reason for any apprehension as to the safety of the steamer in quesidon.

SUICIDE IN PROSPECT PARK.

As Henry Gerodt, a keeper in Prospect Park, was driving near the Sixth avenue entrance at noon yesterday, he found a man reclining on one of the benches in a dying condition, with a large builet hole in his right temple and a revolver lying on the seat beside him. The blood had dowed very profusely from the wound and the seat and the man's clothing were stained with it. He was placed in one of the Park wagons and driven to the Long Island College Hospital, where he revived sufficiently to state that his name was R. A. Homstedt, a German, residing at No. 264 Fitth avenue, and that he had been driven to suicide by business reverses and the probability of his lamity being ejected from their home for non-payment of reat. Upon examining the wound the surgeons found that the builet had lodged in the brain and the man's recovery was impossible. He and, while conscious, that he "lost all his money and wanted to die." builet hole in his right temple and a revolver

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will snow the changes inthe temperature for the past twenty-four nours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last

year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hud-nut's Pharmacy, HRRALD Suilding:—

1874. 1875.

3 A. M. 1874. 1875.

4 6 A. M. 1874. 1875.

9 A. M. 50 67 9 P. M. 61 68 61 12 M. 55 56 12 P. M. 69 45 12 M. 65 56 12 P. M. 69 48 Average temperature resterday. 9.5-5, 2, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 35 1.00-0, 0, 2, 2, 3, 2, 5, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 3, 3, 25-91 Average temperature resterday.

Average temperature for corresponding data Among the quathamence gentlemen on the Mary Addition of the state of t